

نور افشاں
 سے پیچھے رہیں
 نہیں تھکے
 (۲) اگر
 سے علم کو خدا
 اور اس
 تو آپ ایک
 سے سمجھتے
 دونوں میں
 تو مخالف کر
 ان کے بے
 ان کے نظر
 (۳) اگر
 مادی چیزوں
 صورتیں کہ
 حاصل نہیں کر
 کے پیچھے نہیں
 حاصل کر لی
 ضرورت پائی
 اس قابل ہو
 اشیاء کے ذریعہ
 کے موجود ہیں
 کسی روحانی شے
 ٹھہرا اور نہ صرف
 متزلزل
 گلستاں پر
 آپ پر بھی
 ہوتے کہ وہ
 آف سوسائٹیز

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NÚR AFSHÁN

VOL. 2.

FRIDAY:—JUNE 3rd, 1898.

No. 22

Editorial.

NEWS AND NOTES.

We understand that the Committee of the American Presbyterian Mission (Ludhiana Mission) which was appointed to distribute the reduction has succeeded in doing so with the exception of about Rs 5000 and for this a strong letter of appeal has been sent to the Home Board urging that the appropriation be increased by that amount. We trust this appeal will be successful. If not, it is probable that some important institutions will have to be crippled. We have not yet heard how the Farrakhabad Mission has succeeded in meeting its problems.

We learn that Dr. Fairbairn, who follows Dr. Barrows as Lecturer on the Haskell Foundation expects to be in India from Nov. 19th to Feb. 6th. It is understood he will not visit as many centres as Dr. Barrows did. We shall know ere long whether he expects to come to the Punjab or not.

Mrs. J. L. Phillips left for America with her son and daughter on the 7th of May. She is known in the Punjab as the wife of the late Traveling Secretary of the Indian S. S. Union.

The new Secretary the Rev. Richard Burges expects to visit the Punjab before the close of 1898.

There seems to us a real need for a visit from him. Sunday School workers need to come in touch with the Secretary and with one another in order to find new stimulus for this important work. We trust that a meeting may be arranged for when the Secretary comes.

The Bishop of Madras, the Rev. Dr. Gell, has been appointed to act as Metropolitan Bishop. Archdeacon Stone will carry on the current duties in Calcutta.

Calcutta was reported free from Plague last week, but it now appears to have been a premature report.

Strict regulations are being enforced in Ludhiana as regards travellers from Plague-infected Districts.

It has long been known that gold and silver exist in small quantities in sea water. By a certain process some \$600 of gold and silver have been extracted from sea-water, but as yet it is not known whether the amount obtained justifies the expense involved. The experiment was carried out in California, U. S. A.

Total Missionary statistics are given as follows:

Missions	...	249
Stations	...	4,694
Out-stations	...	15,200
Missionaries	...	11,659
Native Labourers	...	64,290
Communicants	...	1,121,699
Under Instruction	...	913,784
Annual Contributions	...	£2,651,856

The estimated export of wheat from India this year is one million tons. There have been four or five representatives of as many English firms buying in Ludhiana and they are said to be ready to buy all that the farmers will sell. Thousands upon thousands of bags of wheat are being shipped from here. Some there are who lament that wheat is thus being sent away. If there had been no foreign buyers certainly the rate for wheat would have been very low and the poor would have been directly benefited. We are not, however, prepared to say that the country is injured by having a foreign market; we think that probably the opposite is the case. The questions of trade and commerce are so intricate that it requires a great deal of daring to dogmatize as to the ultimate effect of any trade movement.

The mathematical genius of the Chinese is said to be of a very high



order. We take the following from a contemporary.

"Cambridge University has just had a remarkable proof of the mathematical genius of the Chinese. Some time ago much surprise was caused among mathematicians generally by the discovery among the papers of the late Sir Thomas Wade of Chinese fame of evidence that in the time of Confucius the Chinese knew an equation which only became known in Europe during the last century when it was discovered by Fermat, and has since been known as Fermat's equation. But the Chinese version recently discovered stated that the equation did not hold with regard to certain numbers. This puzzled the mathematicians and all efforts to solve the point have hitherto failed. Now however (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) a young undergraduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, has demonstrated that the Chinese were right and his solution is frankly admitted by the experts to be perfect. The correspondent understands the result is shortly to be published at Cambridge in an authoritative way."

The subject of the 'Social Life of Missionaries' has been dealt with by a Missionary writing to the *Christian Patriot*. His letter is in connection with the editorial in the *Patriot* to which we referred last week. The general position is the one we took up last week, but being more exhaustive we give it space.

"The evil is partly due to the very increase of Missionary work. The great Missionary societies of the West are unceasingly calling for more men. And as the result of this constant appeal we have amongst us a class of men of estimable character and many spiritual gifts who would have made excellent clergymen at home, but who feel no special interest in India. Our Indian friends cannot say of such a man that in any special degree 'he loves our people.'"

He does not feel the same keen absorbing interest in Oriental life as is displayed, for example by Mr. Rudyard Kipling. His ideas of enjoyment and pleasure are of a conventional, stereotyped nature. The consequence is that when he feels the need of recreation and recreation of some sort is absolutely necessary—he will seek the society of Europeans and the multiplication of Missionaries makes that society easy to be found. And when once the habit is formed it is easier to strengthen than to break it off. Dinner-parties, tennis-parties, and other amusements, harmless perhaps but not always of an absolutely edifying character, will inevitably be multiplied. And whatever may be said in favour of such things, frequent indulgence in them will certainly cause the missionary to move too much in Western and too little in Oriental Society, and, however long he may remain in India, to be, from first to last, 'a stranger in the land.'

Here again we must endeavour to be absolutely fair. The fault is by no means altogether on the side of the missionary himself. Part must be laid on our Indian friends, and part on the Missionary Societies at home. The faults of our Indian friends have been pointed out by the *Christian Patriot* in the plainest fashion. I allude to the instructive article on 'Manners.' These faults must be obvious to all, but it is only fair to add that there are many Indians whose manners are in all essential details as good as those of Europeans. And we may reasonably hope that improvement will come in this important matter when once the faults have been pointed out, for the Oriental is naturally courteous.

The amount of blame to be borne by the Societies is not insignificant. In fact in many instances, their conduct is accountable for much of the mischief. They do not insist, as they should, on every missionary being made to learn an Indian language, no matter what his sphere is to be. And without such knowledge the mission-

ary, no matter how good his intentions, must remain a stranger in the land. He cannot be anything else. True it is that the rule of some Societies order that the first two years of a missionary's life in India should be spent in the study of a language, but such rules are constantly broken on the plea of temporary emergencies. Such pleas are difficult to resist, but they should firmly be met with a negative. It is better, as Dr. Murdoch has pointed out, that the work should suffer for a while than the missionary should be crippled for the rest of his career. Crippled he will be if he knows not the language, and he can never learn it if he is not allowed to begin at once, and continue his studies uninterrupted.

Let our societies aim at quality, not quantity; let them choose men who are deeply interested in the countries to which they are to go; let them follow as much as possible the wish of the missionary as to his destination,—a feeling of a special call to some particular race or country will often be a far better guide than any judgment on the part of others,—then let them give the man a really efficient training in the language and they will have the right to expect good results. Such a man will naturally take every opportunity of associating with the natives; he will share with them his amusements as well as his graver pursuits; if he is a man of strong, earnest character, and such he is likely to be—he will influence them and lead them to Christ. It is the strong grave man who carries weight, not the man who pines for European amusements. The men who would leave their mark on India must be men who, like Robert Noble, carefully train themselves in the language of the country, and enter into the thoughts and feelings of the people, and then, laying their hand to the plough, cast no thought or look behind them."

The following suggestions are made by Surgeon Major U. N. Mukerjee regarding the Plague. Readers will do well to observe these precautions.

1. The poison breeds on the ground and spreads along it.
2. It enters the human body through the skin, broken or unbroken.
3. Every precaution should be taken against the entrance of the poison into the body.

4. It would be most dangerous to go about with bare feet or leave any part of the body uncovered.
5. Use oil freely before bathing, wash the hands and feet often and regularly. See specially that the servants do the same. They go out with bare feet and bring the poison inside the house.
6. Sprinkle dry lime or lime in solution round about the house.
7. Make a regular search every day for rats. When found kill them.
8. If possible live the upper storey.
9. Put every article of clothing—Durree and carpet—into the sun.
10. Avoid excesses of all kinds.

Current Thought.

THE POWER OF SYMPATHY.

Christian Patriot

Mr. Henry Stanley's *Through the Dark Continent* is a very valuable work and its intrinsic worth is not confined to the abundant information it gives on the topography and productions of the country and the ethnic traits of its people: it throws side-light on many points of collateral interest. The book shows what the leader of an important enterprise is expected to do; not to desert his men; not to keep aloof from them; not even to command them, but to befriend them, to be in their society, to share with them in their duties, in their humble joys and sorrows. And in the noble life of fraternal companionship which Mr. Stanley led in his trying peregrinations have we the type of the true Missionary in the widest sense of the term; and a Missionary he truly was, having won over to Christianity a powerful savage prince. The following extract from *Through the Dark Continent* explains the Missionary Policy of Mr. Stanley:—

"I was delighted at seeing him (a French officer from General Gordon in Khartoum), and much more delighted when I discovered Mr. Linant was a very agreeable man. I observed that there was a vast difference between his treatment of his men and the manner in which I treated mine, and that his intercourse with the Waganda was conducted often and exactly opposite principle to those which governed my conduct. He adopted a *half military style* which the Waganda ill-brooded and many things uncomplimentary were uttered by them. He stationed guards at the entrance to his courtyard to keep the Waganda at a distance, except those bringing message from Mtesa, while my courtyard was nearly full of

Watongolehs, soldiers, pages, children with many a dark-brown woman listening with open ears to my conversation with the Waganda. In fact, my courtyard from morning to evening swarmed with all classes, for I tried to draw the native to talk, so that perfect confidence might be established between us, and I might get an insight into their real natures. By this converse with them I became, it seemed a universal favourite, and obtained information sufficient to fill two Octavo volumes."

And it was this fellow-feeling of Mr. Stanley's that helped him to travel safely through the countries of the most fierce cannibalistic savages, while Colonel Linant de Bellefonds was massacred with his followers. All successful Missionaries everywhere, whether in India or Africa, have been humble, sympathetic men of the character of Mr. Stanley. The Honourable Mr. Kalicharan Banarjee declared at the last Decennial Missionary Conference that it was neither the learning nor the great fame of Dr. Duff that impressed him, but his humanity—his fatherly sympathy; he called upon him to see him when he was ill, though he was a poor little schoolboy. How did the great Evangelist William Taylor, awake an earnest religious feeling in the hearts of the neglected Europeans and Eurasians of this country? It was not simply his preaching, wonderful though it was; it was emphatically his humanity, humility, personal sympathy. The following interesting dialogue between Mtesa, the Emperor of Uganda, and his courtiers, bears on the subject in question:—

The Emperor.—Now I want you, my chiefs and soldiers, to tell me what we shall do. Shall we believe in Isa (Jesus) and Musa (Moses) or in Muhammad? Chambaraxo replied, "Let us take that which is the best."

The Katikeira said, "we know not which is the best. The Arabs say their book is the best, and the white men say their book is the best, how then can we know which speaks the truth?"

Kanta, the imperial steward said, "when Mtesa became a son of Islam, he taught me, and I believe him..... I am waiting to hear his words. Mtesa smiled and said, Kanta speaks well. If I taught him how to become a Muslim, I did it because I believed it to be good. Chambarango says, Let us take that which is best, and I want the true book, but Katakeiro asks, 'How are we to know which is true?' and I will answer him. Listen to me. The Arabs and white men behave exactly as they are taught by their books, do they not? The Arabs came here for ivory and slaves, and

we have seen that they do not always speak the truth, and that they buy men of their own colour, and treat them badly, putting them in chains and beating them. The white men, when offered slaves, refuse them, saying, 'shall we make our brothers slaves?' No; we are all sons of God. I have not heard a white man tell a lie yet. Speke came here, behaved well, and went his way home with his brother Grant..... Stamlee (Stanley) came here and he would take no slaves..... What Arab would have refused slaves like white men. Though we deal in slaves, it is no reason why it should not be bad; and when I think that the white men are greatly superior to the Arabs, I think therefore that their book must be a better book than Muhammad's, and of all that Stanley has read out of his book, I see nothing too hard for me to believe. I ask you shall we accept this book or Muhammad's book as our guide?"

"Stamlee," said Mtesa to me, as we parted, 'say to the white people, when you write to them, that I am like a man sitting in darkness, or born blind, and that all I ask is that I may be taught how to see, and I shall continue a Christian while I live.'"

Mr. Stanley's success even among the most brutish savages was most extraordinary. At Kankore he was cordially received and men and women and children came to him with the most friendly overtures. On his asking them the reason of their kindness, the Chief said 'To-day we sent a canoe with a woman and a boy, up the river, with plenty of provisions in it. If you had been bad people, you would have taken the canoe. We were behind the bushes of that island watching. You said, Sen-nen-nes' peace) to them, and passed into the channel. Had you seized the canoe we would have fought you... We have left our spears on one of those islands. See we have nothing.'

This power of sympathy was exhibited in a still more striking manner by Dr. Livingstone and the story of his life is still more significant, and furnished a code of missionary morals written in characters of gold in the deeds of patience, humility and far-reaching sympathy which habitually illustrated his glorious life.

Selection.

PRINCE RANJITSINGHJI.

[From the pen of an Indian Lady.]

"In the address given to the Prince by the students of the Presidency College it was stated that his wonderful achievements in the cricket-field had done much to bring India and

England into closer union."—*The Christian Patriot*.

It was no ghastly stricken field
That saw his laurels won,
No blood stain marked his path to fame
Which woman's heart might shun.
In friendly contest he did vie
With England's willow kings,
And gained that proud and glorious name
With which the wide world rings.

Who would have thought a son of Ind
In that proud game would shine?
The great good fortune to achieve
This prowess, Prince was thine:
This prowess, matchless in the land
Which to that sport gave birth—
A prowess whose loud sound has spread
O'er all the lands of earth.

Though no rich spoils thou bringest
home,
No sorrowing captive train,
Yet prouder triumphs deck thy brow
Than a Roman's lot to gain;
For bloody trophies alienate
And keenly pierce as darts;
While deeds like thine, we hope will
bind
English and Indian hearts.

POONA,

I. B.

April 3rd, 1898.

Telegrams.

London, May 23.

Admiral Sampson's and Admiral Schley's squadrons have left Key West in search of Admiral Cerveras's squadron.

London, May 24.

There are rumours that Spain is negotiating for the sale of the Philippines to France.

London, May 24.

Two American transports, embarked troops at San Francisco to day for Manila.

In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Curzon, replying to a question, said that the notification issued by the Russian Consul at Peking, that no foreigners will be permitted at Port Arthur and Talienwan without their passports being viewed by him, was issued without the knowledge of the Russian Government, which has ordered the Russian representative at Peking to withdraw it.

London, May 24.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Lord George Hamilton said that the Government of India has taken no steps to establish a gold standard, and it is distinctly understood that the general borrowing powers on the Secretary of State will not be used for such purpose.

London, May 23.

Mr Gladstone's body will be removed to Hawarden church on Wednesday morning, and will remain therein until the night when it will be brought to London and lie in state for two days upon the catafalque in Westminster Hall, until the funeral on Saturday.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York will be pall-bearers at Mr. Gladstone's funeral, and the Crown Prince of Greece will also attend.

London, May 24.

Other pall bearers at Mr Gladstone's funeral will be Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, Lord Kimberley, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Balfour and Sir William Harcourt.

London, May 25.

The Irish Local Government Bill has passed through Committee in the House of Commons.

London, May 25.

President Kruger, replying to Mr Chamberlain's despatch, repudiates Great Britain's suzerainty over the Transvaal, while expressing his willingness to abide by the Convention with England. The President submits that Lord Derby deleted all references to the suzerainty in the Convention of 1881.

London, May 25.

The *Daily Mail* publishes a telegram from Washington, stating that the United States Admiralty was informed yesterday evening that the Spanish squadron, under Admiral Cerveras was hemmed in at Santiago de Cuba.

Latest news from the Philippines states that the rebels are organising an attack upon Manila.

President McKinley has called for 70,000 more volunteers, making the total strength of the army 280,000.

London, May 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs that a serious rice riot has occurred at Wenchow, in which all official Yamens were wrecked. Foreign residents were not molested.

Poona, May 25.

All military picquets around the city and cantonment on account of the plague will be withdrawn today, as Poona is free of the disease. The quarantine regulations are also relaxed, no through passengers being detained.

Calcutta, May 25.

At an adjourned enquiry to day into the circumstances of the shooting a native at Bhowanipour on Saturday, the Magistrate held that Dr. Laing had exercised the right of private defence in firing his revolver at the mob.

Calcutta, May 25.

About six thousand persons have taken refuge at Chandernagore, mostly Marwaris. House accommodation not being available, hundreds have been lying at night in the streets, in open sheds and on the banks of the river. Rents of huts have risen from Rs 2 to Rs 30 per month. Almost all articles of food are at famine prices—meat, milk and ice being scarcely procurable. A military force has been sent from Pondicherry to aid the local police in case of an outbreak. The overcrowding of the town has resulted in an outbreak of cholera, which is driving away a good many of the immigrants.

Karachi May 25.

The island of Shamspar, in the harbour, having had some cases of plague, the Plague Committee recommend that arrangements be made by the special Port Health Officer for its evacuation, and the removal of the sick to the Manora Hospital. Manora itself has kept free from plague. Returns for the 25th show cases 30, deaths 22; totals to date, cases 2,428, deaths 1,911.

London, May 27.

The Governor of Manila telegraphs to Madrid that a general revolt has broken out in the Caroline Islands, and that the natives are committing all kinds of excesses.

Fifteen transports and six colliers are still wanted for the conveyance of the remainder of the American troops ordered to Manila.

Calcutta, May 27.

Two fresh cases of plague and one death were recorded on Thursday. The fatal case was a Eurasian lady, mother of Mrs. Ross, who died

the day previously. Mrs. Ross had come from Karachi with her daughter, and stayed with her mother.

Bombay, May 27.

There were 23 attacks and 16 deaths reported from plague yesterday in Bombay.

Karachi, May 27.

Returns for the 27th show cases 28, deaths 22; totals to date, cases 2,497, deaths 1,966. Similar regulations to those issued against Karachi now exist as to Calcutta re used apparel, bedding rags and waste paper. The importation from Bombay and Karachi of butter, victuals in general, rags, raw wool, hair, hides and furs coming from or transhipped at those ports, is temporarily prohibited.

Calcutta, May 27.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hobday, Assistant Surveyor-General, arrived to day from Darjeeling, whence he had been summoned by telegram.

Allahabad, May 27.

Surgeon-Colonel William Taylor, well-known in Simla a few years ago, is mentioned as likely to succeed Surgeon Major-General Gore, as F. M. O. to Her Majesty's forces in India.

London, May 28.

Mr. Winter Knight, acting as correspondent for the *Times*, succeeded in landing in Cuba in a skiff, but was captured by the Spanish officials, and is now imprisoned in Cuban.

It is officially announced at Madrid that the Spanish reserve squadron has left Cadiz; the destination of this squadron is either Cuba, the Philippines or America, as the Government of Spain may deem expedient.

Bombay, May 28.

The Presidency Association have telegraphed their condolences to Mrs. Gladstone, expressing profound grief at the death of the veteran statesman.

It is stated that Admiral Sampson's squadron has returned to Key West, and is preparing for a descent upon Havana.

According to latest accounts, Admiral Schley's squadron, at noon on Friday, was blockading Santiago de Cuba, being convinced that the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cerveras was inside.

Reuter telegraphs from Hong Kong that the American squadron is at Cavite repairing the damages sustained in the fight with the Spaniards.

London, May 26.

Two thousand five hundred American troops for the Philippines left San Francisco yesterday evening, with sufficient supplies for a year.

A conference of President McKinley, the Secretaries of War and the Navy, and the Generals and Admirals was held to-day. It is understood that it was decided to commence speedy operations against Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines, if it proves that Admiral Cerveras's squadron is shut up in Santiago de Cuba.

Fully 170,000 of all classes visited Westminster Hall to-day to see Mr. Gladstone lying in state. The coffin is closed and placed on a high catafalque. Perfect order prevails.

SUPPLEMENT.

Contributed articles on important themes and items of news will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to the Editor, Nur Afshan, Ludhiana.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Combined Paper (Urdu Rs 2/8, English Supplement Rs. 1/— Rs. 3/8)
Supplement-Rs. 1/11, (Postage As13 —Rs. 2/8)
Two copies or more in one cover Rs 2/2 and Rs. 3/2 each.
Subscription rate in England 4s. and 6s. America \$1. and \$1. 50